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1. The Georgi Dimitrov Rubber Plant in Sofia is located in the vicinity of the Vozvra Kampa railroad station on the right hand side of the Sofia Nadeshda highway. A branch road from the Sofia-Nadeshda highway branches off at the Triugulnika ward (ksartal). This branch road leads to the plant itself and is about 1.5 km long. In the beginning of March 1954 new shops were erected and the other plant buildings were reconstructed.
2. The modern laboratory of the plant is run by Engineer Kiril Rakovski. He specialized in the USSR for many years. He tests the raw material in the laboratory before it is used in order to insure high quality production. Engineer Goranski, a Soviet citizen and a specialist in the rubber industry, was in charge of the plant until 1951. His task was to train sufficient technical personnel.
3. The USSR and East Germany sent many new machines for the production of automobile tires. For the first time this year Bulgaria will produce automobile tires with viscoose and caprene material made of artificial fibers. For long wear this cloth is covered with rubber latex. The production of automobile tires is increasing in view of the needs for military transportation, supplying the army which is expanding and being motorized increasingly.
4. The Karl Marx Soda Plant in Reka Devnya has a cableway from the plant to the quarry which was put in operation during March 1954. Many installation personnel are working on the shop for calcinated soda. Many people are also working on the dryers which are in the vicinity of the steam heat and electric power plant. Because the work is delayed, the workers are very poorly treated by the Communist leaders. They have poor food, live in temporary barracks and earn 12-14 leva per workday.
5. The plant was supposed to have been completed by 1953 according to the First

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Five Year Plan, however, this is only a paper. During the summer of 1953, the construction season, work had to be stopped for three months (May, June, and July) because of a lack of reinforced concrete, cement, and tiles. This stoppage was necessary because the cement and construction lumber was put on ships in Stalin Harbor to be shipped to the USSR. The USSR did not supply the machines for the distilling section for calcinated soda as the result of which work had to be stopped. The USSR failed to supply the plant with machines and the workers were not able to proceed with the installation.

6. Consequently the installation brigades were sent to Kurdzhali and to the Maritsa mine basin where they were supposed to mine ore and coal. The construction workers of the plant were sent in brigades to the cooperative labor farms in Stalin and Razgrad Okoliyas during the harvest season. The workers from the Central Chemical Laboratory in the plant had to stop work because of the lack of machines, which were not supplied by Czechoslovakia and the USSR and also the power installation had not been completed. This applies also to the woodworking shop, to the rolling shop, to the oxygen shop, to the repair and machine shop and the salt shop. Construction of the salt reservoirs has not yet begun. At the present time work is being done on a second salt pipeline.
7. During March 1954 a new ceramics plant began to be built near Beloslav, Stalin Okoliya. According to the plan by the end of 1954 a part of the plant must be completed so that the production capacity will be eight million bricks per year. Stalin Okrug is an important construction area as the result of which the construction of this plant for bricks, lime and ceramics is undertaken. The plant will produce material for military fortifications along the Black Sea as well as bridge material and military buildings and depots.
8. Much work is being done on grain depots. These are being built in Gorna Oryakhovitsa, in Byala, and near Ruse, in Vidin, in Lom, in the village of Progorelets, Lom Okoliya, in Shipkan, and in Nova Zagora, as well as in other areas of southern Bulgaria, such as Yambol Okoliya and Polyanovgrad Okoliya.

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